The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per mouth. Copies at the cunter 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the United States or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents per month.
Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with fortign potents added, \$5.00.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

Tall mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application.

e Evening Stai

No. 13,427.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

BEFORE THE BATTLE THE SUPREME COURT

Mark Hanna Predicts Sure Success for McKinley.

HOW THE FIELD LOOKS TO HIM

The Tariff Leader is in Cleveland Today.

WHAT HE REPRESENTS The case involves 1,500,000 acres.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16,-Gov. Mc-Kinley is in town this morning, and has been in consultation with his chief political backer, Mark A. Hanna, during the morning hours. The ex-governor has laid down a rule which he has been very successful in keeping, and that is, not to be interviewed on questions concerning his campaign. Mr. Hanna states today that the Ohlo candidate for the presidency appears pleased with the progress of his campaign in other states, and that he is especially gratified at the result of the state convention in Ohio.

"The outlook for Major McKinley," said Mr. Hanna, "is very flattering. We expect that the Wisconsin delegates at the Milwaukee convention will be instructed for McKinley. Information has just reached us that over half the countles of Alabama have instructed for the Ohio man. I feel satisfied that the major will have a ma-jority of the California delegates. All through the west, where the sentiment has not been heretofore crystallized, a sure and steady growth of the sentiment for Mc-Kinley has been noticed. This week con-ventions will be held in the states of Minnesota, New York, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Massachusetts. The opposition thinks that Reed will carry Massachusetts, Morton, New York; Davis, Minnesota and South Dakota; Allison will

capture Texas, Reed. New Mexico, and Oklahoma will be doubtfut.

"This is the plans of our friends, the eremy, but," said Mr. Hanna, with a sly look, "it will be interesting to see how well the plans have been carried out at the end of the week."

The opinion has been expressed among many that the sentiment of the republican party toward the tariff had been modified to some extent, but according to an expression from Mr. Hanna this impression is erroneous. Said Mr. Hanna: "If Gov. McKinley is nominated and elected the republican policy of protection will be the same as it was in 1892."

What He Stands For.

"It seems inexplicable that the leaders are against the man who they all know and acknowledge stands, more than any other man, for the republican party, and for the one great issue the party has to go into the campaign. On the hypothesis that the republican party always stood for what is best for the people, the governor stands for all that is best in the republican party. The governor feels assured of the nomination, and is satisfied with the way things are going. While he appreciates the fact that the popular voice, the voice of the masses, is for him, he is modest and gays that the demand for him is not due to anything in his personality, but to the issues which he represents. The governor, I think, is too modest, and you know that there is nothing in his personality which can operate against him, and there is everything in his personality to attract."

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Representatives Favor a Road From Sloux Chy to North Platte.

Several members of Congress interested in the Sioux City and Pacific railroad appeared before the House committee on Pacific railroads today to give their views upon the proposition recently made by Mr. Coombs, a Sloux City banker, regarding that branch. Representatives Meiklejohn of Nebraska, Perkins of Iowa, Fletcher and Towne of Minnesota were prepared to speak, and presented petitions from many towns, asking the consideration of a road southwest from Sloux City to North Platte, which was contemplated in the original Pacific railroad acts. The advantages of such a line, as presented by Mr. Meiklejohn, are that it would diagonal three sys-tems—the Northwestern, the B. and M. and the Union Pacific main line—giving an out-let to farm produce and the benefit of lake

It was the request of these members that the committee include provision for the building of this branch in any general bill it may report, and for the purpose they ask that \$4,000,600 be sold from the sinking fund established by the Thurman act and the proceeds invested in the bonds of the Sloux City. Several questions were asked upon the right of Congress to divert the sinking fund to such a purpose, but Mr. Melklejohn contended that the sinking fund was already invested in railroad bond which would bring fifteen millions if sol in the New York market, and that the proposition was merely to invest \$4,000,000 in Sioux City bonds.

Not au Impossibility.

Mr. Perkins made an argument to the effect that there was no foundation for the old theory put forth by the projectors of the Pacific reads that it was impossible to build lines west from Sloux City on account of the geographical conditions. If Congress was to give additional privileges to the Union Pacific by extending its debts it should embrace the opportunity to right the great wrong, for which Congress was responsible, by which a great section was shut off from the advantages of the lake.

Mr. Fletcher spoke on the same line. In the discussion incidental to the hearing Chairman Powers held that the sinking applied to such a purpose, but Mr. John-son of California made an argument that the provision asked for could be included in any general bill involving the reorganiza-tion of the Union Pacific. The point was laised that in case the government con-cluded to foreclose instead of extending the debts fulfillment of the proposition id be impossible. Mr. Fletcher said that no one in his sec-

tion desired the government to go into the railroad business.

Mr. Bicklejohn, in reply to a question by Mr. Arnold of Pennsylvania, said that the sentiment in his state was divided, part of the people desiring foreclosure, others reorganization.

Naval Movements. The Navy Department is informed of the following movements of naval vessels: Alliance sailed from Jameica for Key West, Essex from Norfoik for New York, Thatis from San Diago en a surveying trip, Monad-nock from San Francisco for San Diago, Monterey from Port Angeles, Washington, for Esquimalt, B. C., Petrel from Nagasaki for Yokohama.

A Physician's Mysterious Death. TOLEDO, O., March 16 .- Dr. Charles Massabach, a prominent young physician of this city, was found dead in his bath iday with a bullet hole in his head, and under the most mysterious cir-cumutanced. He was found lying in the bath tub, and the revolver was found at the arribest corner of the room. His rela-tives are of the opinion that he did not commit suicide, and the police are at a loss to account for his death.

Decisions in Several Important Cases Handed Down Today.

Texas Land to Come to the United States-Central Pacific Road Must Pay State Tax.

The case of the United States agt. the state of Texas, involving the ownership of Greer county, was decided in the Supreme Court today in favor of the United States. Justice Harlan handed down the opinion.

Chief Justice Fuller today handed down the decision of the court in the cases of the people of the state of California agt. the Central Pacific and of the Southern Pacific railroad companies, involving the right of the state to tax franchises of those roads. The railroad companies resisted taxation on the ground that their franchises were derived from the national government as well as from the state authorities, and were inseparable.

The court decided against this view,

holding that the railroad companies owe their existence as corporations to the state and that they are subject to the state laws in the respect of taxation. The chief jus-tice said that the state franchises had never been merged in the federal franchises and that they were as legitimately the subject of taxation as the roadbeds of the com-

Justice Field read a dissenting opinion.
He said the position taken in the majority opinion was absurd and untenable.

Justice Harlan also dissented from the opinion of the court. They held the franchises to be derived from the United States and that the mantages upon the roads held. and that the mortgages upon the roads held by the government were the property of the national government and therefore not

the national government and therefore not subject to state taxation.

The court today reversed the decision of Judge Maxle of the Texas federal court in the case of Consul Ornales of Mexico, asking for the extradition of certain men claiming to be engaged in the Garza insurrection of 1891 and '92. The Supreme Court decision has the effect of holding Court decision has the effect of holding them subject to extradition. Chief Justice Fuller read the court's opinion.

The solicitor general entered a motion to dismiss the appeal of Peralta Reavis from the decision of the court of private land claims against his claim to the Peralta Reavis land grant in Arizona.

Reavis land grant in Arizona.

The solicitor general moved to advance on the docket the case of the United States agt. Wong Kim Ark, a Chinaman, who claims the right to enter this country on the ground that he is an American citizen. He was born in the United States of Chinese parents, and in 1864 went to China. When he attempted to return his landing was refused. The guestion presented is the was refused. The question presented is the broad one whether a person born within the United States of parents who are the sublects of a foreign power is a citizen of this country. The case affects a large number of other cases.

WHAT SENATOR PETTIGREW SAYS.

The Sentiment in His County is for Silver and a Western Candidate. Senator Pettigrew has returned from South Dakota, where he has won a victory over his opponents in connection with the selection of delegates to the St. Louis convention. Mr. Pettigrew advocated the restrictive legislation as to railroads similar to that in force in Iowa, and this issue was made against his heading the South Dakota delegation to the national convention. When the issue was made he went home to conduct his own fight, and he has wen out all along the

Speaking with a Star reporter about the situation in the west, especially in South Dakota, he said that the sentiment all Dakota, he said that the sentiment all through that part of the country was strongly in favor of a western man for the presidency. Allison, he said, had a great many friends, but they particularly want a western man without dwelling too much on whom it shall be. The silver sentiment, he said, was very strong among the people of that locality.

SENATOR JONES BACK.

He Says He is Confident of a Re-Election. Senator Jones returned today from his home in Arkansas, where he has been engaged in a contest with Governor Clark over the senatorship. He says he was well satisfied with the situation as he left it, and a dispatch he received upon his arrival

MINOR LEAGUE MAGNATES.

today was still more satisfactory. He is con-

Delegates to the Meeting Coming to the City Slowly.

At a late hour this afternoon the only minor league base ball magnates who had arrived in the city to attend the meeting to take action against the classification assigned the minor leagues by the national board under the new amendments were Pat Powers and John B. Day of the Eastern League, Ted Sullivan of the New Haven club of the New Ergland League and E. F. Bogert of the Wilkesbarre club. A telegram was received from Manager Barnie regretting his inability to be present.

The principal objection seems to be com-ing from the Western League, and Manager Hickey, the ringleader in the move-ment, failed to show up at all. He is ex-pected to arrive later in the day, as are also several other minor league representatives. A meeting has been called for 7 o'clock this evening at Willard's Hotel, but in view of evening at whards note, but in view of the slim attendance it is possible that no meeting will be held. Nick Young, presi-dent of the major league, is not worried in the least over the prospects of a bolt by the

Ald for Bick and Wounded.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the special instruction in the duties of litter bearers and the method of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded, directed in paragraph 1413, Army Regulations, will hereafter be given to all enlisted men of the army by their company officers, for at least four hours in each month. Company com-manders will be supplied from the surgeon general's office with the Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps; and the surgeon of the post, under the direction of the post commander, will thoroughly instruct such cap-tairs as may volunteer therefor and all lieutenants serving with troops in the professional knowledge required.

Dividend Declared.

The centroller of the currency has declared a final dividend of 7% per cent in favor of the creditors of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., making in all 72% per cent on claims proved, amounting to \$114,794.08,

Mr. McAdoo's Return. Assistant Secretary McAdoo has returned from Bright's Post Office, Va., where he was summoned by the serious illness of his wife's mother. The latter is now re-

garded as out of danger. Mrs. McAdee

will remain with her, however, for a short time longer, Mr. McAdoo was at the Navy Department as usual this morning. Government Receipt National bank notes received for redemption today, \$316,828, Government receipts-From internal revenue, \$771,252; our \$472,080; miscellaneous, \$51,410.

Matters Transacted in Both Branches of Congress Today.

MR. ELKINS' CUBAN RESOLUTION

The Oklahoma Homestead Bill Passes the House.

BAYARD CENSURE MATTER

Crowded Senate galleries have become the rule since the Cuban debate began, and there was the usual full attendance today. In the opening prayer Rev. Isaac Canter referred besought divine interposition for peace. Mr. Elkins (W.Va.) made early reference

to the Cuban question by offering a resolution directing the committee on foreign relations before the vote was taken on the Cuban resolutions to make a report to the Senate of all material facts on the subject, stating specifically whether a state of war now exists in Cuba, how long it has been in existence, how many men are engaged on the respective sides, whether the insurgents respective sides, whether the insurgents have adopted a constitution and organized a government, and at what place the seat of government was carried on, what places and ports are occupied by the insurgents, what rights the resolution and organized a large, in the least degree. He says he is confident of being elected as a delegale-at-large, and conservative republicans here expect to see him carry his point. Speaker Mudd has not identified himself with the rights the pending resolutions would confer on the insurgents and to what extent they would affect our relations with Spain. Mr. Sherman asked that the resolution go over under the rules until tomorrow, and Mr. Elkins assented.

Mr. Call's Resolution Adopted. Mr. Call (Fla.) secured the adoption of a

esolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the detention of vessels supposed to be carrying arms to Cuba, and the legal authority for such a course.

Mr. Palmer (Ill.) offered a resolution, which went over, declaring that the unlimited coinage of silver by the United States would subvert existing legal and commercial values.

Mr. Cannon, the new Senator from Utah,

made his first speech, sharply criticising Secretary Hoke Smith for the latter's resecretary Hoke Smith for the latter's re-cent response to a Senate resolution as to Indian lands. Mr. Cannon characterized the Secretary's course as discourteous, mis-leading and evasive, and protested in behalf leading and evasive, and protested in behalf of the west at the lack of information and intelligent act'on by the Secretary on matters affecting the western country.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Lodge (Mass.) was recognized for a speech on immigration and in support of the resolution for additional immigration laws, an abstract of which will be found elsewhere in The Star.

Mr. Lodge spoke for an hour and was

Mr. Lodge spoke for an hour and was followed by Mr. Pugh (Ala.) in support of the silver, amendment to the tariff bill. Mr. Pugh argued that the economic troubles of the United States were caused by an insufficient and congested currency.

This, being the third Monday of the month, was suspension day in the House under the rules.

A resolution was adopted directing the Serretary of War to make a survey and estimate of the cost of a breakwater at Marquette bay, Wis. A bill was also passed granting to the C. B. and Q. Railroad Company, lessees of the

Atchison and Nebraska railread, right of way through the Sac and Fox Indian reservation. A bill was passed authorizing the con-

struction of a wagon and foot bridge across the Chattahooche river, at Columbia, Ala. The Bayard Censure Resolutions.

Unanimous consent was granted, at the request of Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, to take up the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard for his speech at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, on Wednesday, at 1:30 p.m. In answer to a question from Mr. McCreary, Mr. Hitt gave assurances that ample time would be allowed for de-

A bill was passed extending the limits of the ports of entry of New Orleans. Mr. Myer (La.) had read some resolutions of the commercial bodies of New Orleans protesting against the bill on the ground that it was in the interest of the New Orleans and Western railroad, but he carried his opposition no further. Bills were also passed granting to the First National of Sprague, Washington, the right to change its location to Spokane, Washing ton; authorizing the construction of a fog signal at the north pier of Menomee, Wis. and to herease the rank and pay of the

judge advocate of the navy, when appointed from the navy. A resolution was adopted directing th Secretary of War to submit plans and esti-

mates for the improvement of Fairport harbor, Ohio.

The rules were then suspended, on motion of Mr. Flynn of Oklahoma, and a res-clution was adopted for the immediate con-sideration of the Oklahoma homestead bill.

Oklahoma Land Bill.

The bill provided that all actual and bona fide settlers on the public lands in Oklahoma should acquire patent after five yeers' residence upon the payment of the customary fees without the payment of the price per acre, required by existing law. The Secretary of the Interior reported adversely against the bill and stated that if settlers were relieved from the payment of the purchase price (which range \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre) the loss to the United States would exceed \$15,000,000. The government paid, or agreed to pay, the Indians, according to Commissioner Lamoreux's report, \$18,000,000. Both Mr. Flynn and Mr. McRae of Arkansas advected the passers of the king. vocated the pasage of the bill. The latter said the bill was practically a gratuity to

the settlers,
Mr. Culberson (Texas) offered the follow ing amendment: That the public land laws of the United States are hereby suspended until further legislation by Congress, in so far as they may effect the territory hitherto konwn

as Greer county, Texas.

This amendment was the outcome of the decision of the Supreme Court today that Greer county, Texas, belonged to the public domain, and, therefore, to Oklahoma, and not Texas, and its design was to pre-vent squatters from rushing into that county and entering lands under the reg-ular land laws to the injury of bona fide residents, who had purchased their lands on the supposition that they belonged to the state of Texas, until Congress should have an opportunity to consider legislation to meet the unexpected condition resulting from this decision, Mr. Flynn, realizing the urgency of the case, accepted the The bill was then passed without divis-

The Austro-Hungarian Legation. Baron Paumgariten of the Austro-Hungarian legation and his family have just returned to this city from a visit to Europs. The baron is an attache of the legation, and is not the minister, as has been erroneously stated. That office is ably filled by Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengewar, who presented his credentials in December, 1804. He has no reason to believe that he is to be transferred to another post for some time to come.

SENATE AND HOUSE ANTI-WELLINGTON MOVE TWO

A Formidable Combination of Maryland Republicans.

Politicians Who Are Opposed to Sending Senator-Elect Wellington to the St. Louis Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, March 16 .- A strong com-

bination of anti-Wellington and anti-administration men is developed throughout the city and state, the aim of which is to defeat the ambition of the Senator-elect to go to the St. Louis convention as a Marylard delegate. The Gary and Malster factions are conspicuous in this coalition. When the republican state central committee meets Wednesday something may be developed. This combination is particularly to the prevailing unrest and excitement and strong in the city, and on the eastern shore, and despite the fact that Mr. Wellington as United States Senator will direct the disposition of the federal patronage in the event of the next President being a republican, those identified with the combine are working hard to retaliate upon Wellington for their real or fancied slights incurred since his election as Senator.

Mr. Wellington was in Baltimore this morning and told The Star correspondent that the opposition did not intimidate him anti-Wellington men, but is regarded an advocate of the latter's election. It is now believed that the struggle between Mayor Hooper and the city councilmen will be of a most protracted character. The matter will be decided in the courts, and in the meanwhile the democratic incorporation. cratic incumbents will remain in office Mr. Thomas Townsend, who succeeded Mr. I. Freeman Rasin as insurance commissloner, will enter into a contest for the place with Mr. F. Albert Kurtz, whom the board of public works elected to the place last week. Mr. Townsend claims that he was appointed for four years, a regular term, and he is not willing to be disposed of in such a summary manner.

The present week at Annapolis promises

The present week at Annapolis promises to be a very busy one. There is a tremendous amount of work demanding the attention of the legislators. The two most important bills are the elections bill introduced by Delegate Fennington of Baltimore and the assessment bill. A number of city capitalists expect to appear at the state hat set this week to lebber service. the state house this week to lobby against the bill. An effort will be made by them to prevent its passage or at least to modify

SILVER DEMOCRATS UNEASY.

Stories of Contesting Delegations to Be Sent to Chicago From the South. Silver democrats at the Capitol are somewhat uneasy over a report which has crept in that the sound money men of the south will send contesting delegations from several silver states to Cnicago, the object, is not known how much faith can be put in the report, it is seen how troublesome such a scheme might be to the silverites if the contestants had fairly good grounds for a tight.

The report may have gotten out from a threat made by the sound money men in South Carolina to send a contesting delegation. The ground they stand upon is that Senator Tillman, who will have the regular state convention with him, has announced that he will not abide by the result at Chicago if it is unfavorable to silver. The silver men there will be sharp enough to get around this, and prevent another delegation.

A similar story comes from Alabama, although there have been few threats to bolt the party from that state.

It is now admitted by everybody that the two factions at Chicago will be almost evenly divided. Neither side will have a majority of over fifty or seventy-five. The fear of trickery and of all manner of other thirgs frightens the men of both sides when they hear something. As the time gets closer for the convention more creder ce is given stray stories. With the alarming stories affoat is the

constantly increasing belief that one of two thirgs will happen at Chicago-a bolt of the losing side or a division into two parties, the last a repetition of democratic history.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

He Says His Visit Here Has No Political Significance.

Sir H. Stafford Northcote of the British parliament is on a visit to this city. He was the guest of honor at luncheon at the British embassy today. It was rumored that he was the bearer of important state papers from his government to the British ambassador at this capital, but this is positively denied at the embassy. He declines to see newspaper men, but wants it understood that his visit to this country is purely personal, without the least official significance. Sir Stafford Northcote was at one time chancellor of the exchequer, and was a member of the joint commission on the Canadian fisheries that assembled in this city about ten years ago, during President Cleveland's last administration.

Capt. Drew Retired.

Capt. Geo. A. Drew, third cavalry, has been placed on the retired list of the army. He served through the war as a volunteer officer in a Michigan regiment and was brevetted several times for gallant and meritorious services on the field of action. For work done in the Shenandoah and Richmond campaigns he was brevetted a colonel of volunteers. He entered the regular establishment as a second lieutenant of infantry in May, 1866, and became a captain of cavairy March 20, 1879. He stands No. 10 on the lineal list. At the time of his retirement he was stationed at the Jefferson barracks,

His retirement results in the promotion of First Lieut. G. H. Morgan, third cavalry, to captain, and Second Lieut. Edward M. Suplee, second cavalry, to first lieutenant.

Vacant Naval Cadetships.

There are 125 cadetships at the Naval Academy awaiting appointment by members of Congress. These appointments should be made before the examinations in May, All vacancies existing after June 30 next will be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who is compelled, however, to make in which the vacancy exists. In addition to these vacancies, the President has at his disposal the appointment of one cadet-at-large. There are already over one hundred applications for this continuous transfer. There are already over one hundred applica-tions for this appointment, mostly from the sons of army and naval officers, for whom this method offers the only opportu-nity of entering the navy, inasmuch as their parents have no claim on any congressional district.

Fished Out of the Mud. The Navy Department has been informed that the top of the counting tower of the ram Katahdin, which slipped overboard into Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn, about ten days ago, was successfully fished out of the mud Saturday by the big dredging machine which has been searching for it ever since the ac-cident.

KENTUCKIANS

Prominence of Carlisle and Blackburn in the Wrangle at Frankfort.

BOTH HAVE SOME DEVOTED FOLLOWERS

They First Came Into Conflict Twelve Years Ago.

MAY CLASH AGAIN

The long wrangle at Frankfort has kept Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Blackburn prominently before the country. Though so very unlike in everything, both are strong men at nome, and each has a devoted personal following. Each has received during this contest the highest evidence of attachment that a man may exhibit for his leader. Two members of the legislature have died. the one a follower of Mr. Blackburn, the other a follower of Mr. Carlisle. The representative from Nelson county, disregarding he advice of his physician, rose from his sick bed at the beginning of the session and went to the assistance of Mr. Blackburn at the caucus crisis. He died shortly after casting his vote for his friend. A senator from Louisville has just died, as the result, his physician declares, of the strain on his nervous system. He was the leader of the sound money democratic opposition to Mr. Blackburn, and had vainly striven to unite he sound money sentiment of both parties on Mr. Carlisle. His last act was to send for his sound money associates and solemnly enjoin them to stand firm to the end.
In practical politics men do not often carry devotion to a leader so far. They take many risks, but seldom that of life itself; and this offering of life-in the one case knowingly, and in the other case without regard when the dread penalty was announced—is an exhibition of as fine spirit as the times can show.

Strangely enough, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Blackburn collided twelve years ago, when the latter was first elected to the Senate. Mr. Carlisle had just assumed the duties of Speaker of the House in the Fortyeighth Congress, and Mr. Blackburn, then a member of the House, had gone to Frankfort to contest for the senatorship with Gen. Cerro Gordo Williams. General Williams was standing for re-election, and it was thought with good prospects of success. The legislature was overwhelmingly democratic, and it was a question merely the measuring of one man's popularity and managing power against another's. General Williams was a typical man of his section, bluff, hearty, obliging, and with scars from two wars. The planters stood behind him to a man. He was very confident of success-too confident, indeed, for his organization was so poor that wifer several silver states to Chicago, the object, of course, being to prevent the silver men controlling the convention by preventing the convention by erious disadvantage

Blackburn's First Senatorial Fight.

But there appeared a third man in the race-ex-Congressman Sweeney of Owens-boro-who succeeded in rallying nearly twenty votes to his standard, and for weeks a deadlock existed. Williams and Blackourn were very close together, with Sweeney holding the balance of power. There was balloting daily without result. Frankfort filled up with politicians from every part of the state, and business before the legislature became horselegislature became horselegislature. legislature became hopelessly blocked. Mr. Blackburn cast longing eyes at the Sweeney votes. They were just the number he needed to win. But they gently but firmly repelled his advances, and continued to re-cord themselves regularly for their favorite.

Carlisle's Name Suggested.

At last it was suggested that the deadlock be broken by taking up a new name. Why not Mr. Carlisle? He was very able, very popular, and now very eminent. His election as Senator would not interfere with his service in the office of Speaker, as his term in the House would expire the very day his term as Senator would begin. The suggestion alarmed the Blackburn men. They protested vigorously against it, asserting that Mr. Carlisle's friends were showing a disposition to gobble up everything for him, and that in the Speakership contest Mr. Blackburn had unselfishly rendered Mr. Carlisle a good deal of assistance. Some very pointed telegrams passed between Frankfort and Washington, and for several days feeling ran high. There was no evidence that Mr. Carlisle himself desired to be Senator. On the contrary, indeed, it was asserted that he was entirely satisfied to remain where he was, and that he was in no way responsible for the movement in his behalf Mr. Blackburn finally won. The Sweeney forces, unable to make any headway under the Sweeney banner, and failing in their

efforts to induce Mr. Carlisle to enter the contest, went over in the end to the man whose fortunes had so long been hanging in the balance. Still, soothing as success was, it did not for a year or two soften the asperities that the long contest had produced. The friends of Mr. Blackburn stood aloof from the friends of Mr. Carlisle and the two men themselves were very far from being intimate.

The Clash More Serious Now.

This second clash has been in every way much more serious than was the first. The Blackburn men have held Mr. Carlisle solely responsible for their favorite's unhappy plight, and Mr. Plackburn's own feelings are represented as being very bitter. The next clash will come over the selection of Kentucky delegates to Chicago. two men seem destined always to confront each other.

WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE.

The Joint Seed Resolution Becomes a Law.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, bulbs, etc., as has been done in preceding years, has become a law without the President's signature, the resolution not having been returned to Congress within the constitutional ten days' limit. Secretary Morton refused to carry out the old law and vigorously opposed the passage of the present more mandatory act. Inasmuch as the joint resolution does not in words repeal the statute which the Attor ney General and the Secretary of Agricul-ture contend prohibit the distribution of ture contend prohibit the distribution of seed, it is argued that it does not in fact change the legal aspect of the case, or rehis selection from the congressional district | quire the executive officers of the government to change their policy in the matter.

> Gen. Batchelder to Retiré in June. Brig. Gen. Batchelder, quarter naster general of the army, will retire from active service in June next on account of age, Col. Sawtelle, the senior officer of the corps, is generally regarded as his most likely successor. The only other candidates regarded as having a chance of selection are Col. Lud-dington, stationed at Chicago; Col. Moore, at New York, and Col. Weeks, stationed in this city,

Fourth-Class Postmasters. Twenty fourth-class postmasters were apNEW FISH COMMISSIONER BRISTLINGWITHGUNS

John J. Brice of California Nominated by the President Today.

His Selection a Surprise to the Officials of the Commission-Other Nominations.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: State-John J. Brice of California, to be

commissioner of fish and fisheries, vice Marshall McDonald, deceased. Treasury-To be assistant surgeons marine hospital service-Henry S. Mathewson of New York and Sherrard R. Tabb of Vir-

Postmasters-Joseph N. Wheatley, Chestertown, Md.; Tiomas A. Weger, Delphos, Ohio. The nomination of Commander John J.

Brice to be fish commissioner occasioned much surprise in this city, for his name has not been mentioned in connection with Capt. John J. Brice of San Francisco is a

retired naval officer and is spoken of very highly by Senator White of California. He has given a great deal of attention to the subject of fish and fisheries, and was recommended by the men in California interested in the subject. He is also said to be a man of good executive ability. The place pays \$5,000 a year, is practically a life office and is one of the most desirable of the government scientific billets.

Capt. Brice is a cousin of Senator Brice of Ohio. He was appointed to the navy from Ohio in September, 1859, as an acting midshipman, and he became a commander May, 1892. On account of physical disa-bilities he was retired February 1, 1895. His disability was in the shape of chronic rhoumatism, which prevented his service at sea. He is now a resident of Craig

Head, Cal.

The fight for the place has been a lively one, and there were fully a score of men whose names were prominently mentioned. Some time ago it was thought to be reasonably certain that the position would fall to Major T. B. Ferguson, the minister to Nor-way and Sweden, who was formerly assistant fish commissioner. Several members of the cabinet and a number of Senators had candidates, whom they urged upon the President, and the supposition is that Mr. Cleveland. wearied of the turmoil, and

rather than antagonize any one faction, decided to name a "dark horse."

The law says that the fish commissioner shall be a man theoretically and practically familiar with the subject of fisheries and the needs of the country in this particular. Very little is known by those connected with the fish commission as to Commander Brice's experience in this line. Some years ago, while he was living in California, Commander Brice obtained a sup-ply of trout from Col. McDonald, the then commissioner, and experimented with them in a lake near an army post. He also in-terested himself as an amateur in acclima-tizing pheasants in California. The friends of the disappointed condidates. of the disappointed candidates are disposed to criticise the appointment, and there are rumors of a strong fight when his name comes up in the Senate for confirmation.

CAPT. BOURKE'S TRIP.

the Department. The fact that Capt. John G. Bourke, third cavalry, arrived in Havana last week has given rise to an erroneous impression that he was sent there by the President as a special commissioner to ascertain and report the state of affairs on the island. Sec retary Lamont is authority for the statement that Capt. Bourke was not sent to Cuba for any purpose whatever, and that if he is there at all, on which point the department is not advised, it is on wholly private business. It is learned at the War Department that Capt. Bourke was granted leave of absence to accompany his invalid father-in-law on a cruise to the West Indies, but it was not known that they in-

tended to visit Havana. In several recent cases the War Department refused to grant army officers permission to visit Cuba during the prevailing revolution, on the ground that their presence might be misunderstood, and possibly provoke international complications. Capt. Bourke was not told not to go to Cuba, as it was not known that he intended going there. Inasmuch as it is understood that he will not remain at Havana any longer than is necessary to establish his fatherin-law in comfortable quarters, it is not that the department will feel called upon to take any action in the matter. Capt. Bourke is well known here as one of the brightest officers in the army. He

has had considerable experience in fight-ing Indians in the southwest and the Garcia guerrillas along the Mexican border several years ago. It would therefore appear that in case the President wanted expert testimony in regard to the military operations in Cuba, Capt. Bourke would be an excellent man to furnish it.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

The Channel to Baltimore. In rerly to a resolution, the Secretary of War says the cost of deepening the southwest channel of Baltimore to twenty-seven feet would be \$524,287.

As to Arid Lands.

The House committee on irrigation of arid lands today decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Hermann chairman of the committee, providing for the conveyance of public arid lands to the states and territories. This land is to be disposed of to settlers in small holdings, and the money thus obtained to be used in the reclamation of the remainder of the

Value of Canal Companies

In the Senate today Mr. Quay presented resolution directing the Secretary of War to ascertain the value and commercial importance of all property rights and franchises belonging to or claimed by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, the Delaware and Reritan Canal Company, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, the Atchafalaya Bay Company and of the canals at the falls of the Willamette river near Oregon City, Ore.; also the cost and practicability of the improvement of the Ohlo river by movable dams or otherwise, so that there shall be a depth of not less than six feet; of a continuous inland water way from the Delaware bay to the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida; of a ship canal acress Florida, and of a ship between Lake Erie and the Ohio river at

Salaries Instead of Fees.

The Senate committee on the judiciary, after a thorough consideration of the proposition embraced in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill to pay salarles instead of allowing fees to the officers of federal courts, has decided to recommend the change, but will make several amendments to the bill as it comes to it from the House. The provision will also be considered by the committee on appropriations before it is reported to the Senate.

Judgment for Mrs. Perrins. The United States Court of Claims today.

in the case of Saran E. E. Perrine, administratrix of the estate of William Perrine against the United States, rendered a pointed today, Of these fifteen were to fill yacancies caused by resignations, three by deaths and two by removals.

Judgment 1

\$127,077 for extra work, &c., in connection with the construction of the monitor "Naubuc," built during the late war. judgment in favor of the claimant for

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The Kentucky State House in the

Hands of Troops.

GOV. BRADLEY ASSERTS AUTHORITY

The Blackburn Democrats Furious With Rage.

A LIVELY SCENE

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 16.—The state house has since 10 o'clock last night been under guard by the state militia. At 9 o'clock the clanging of the court house bell notified the citizens of Frankfort that the militia was wanted. There was a hurried gathering of the members of the local company and citizens generally. The most intense excitement prevailed until the Mc-Creary Guards, under command of Capt. Gaines, filed into the state house. The situation was even then not understood. It

that Gov. Bradley had ordered to Frankfort immediately both the Louisville Legion and the Brown Light Infantry of Lexington. Discussing It.

became complicated when it became known

People stood about in groups discussing the probable cause of such action on the part of Gov. Bradley. Democrats declared that "it is a disgrace, outrage," while the republicans gravely remarked, "When riot and bloodshed are so imminent as has been in the past three or four days, no more proper step could have been taken by the

Past midnight the populace dispersed to their respective homes, still in uneasy frame of mind. In a day coach at the rear of a freight train the Brown Light Infantry, under command of Col. Gaither, Capt. Long Miller, arrived from Lexington, and were immediately, placed on duty in the state. immediately placed on duty in the state house yards. No one was allowed to pass the picket lines unless he could give the countersign. Consequently there was howling when those citizens used to crossing the state house yard each morning confronted a bayonet and were compelled to take a dif-ferent route to their destination.

Camp Pitched.

At 7 o'clock Adjutant Sharpley took a

squad of men to the state arsenal and secured tents and cooking utensils, which where arranged in the rear of the state house. Supplies for the feeding of four hundred men at breakfast, dinner and supper were purchased, and the morning meal cooked and eaten on the Laden lot, behind the state house. The tents went up in short-order. Before 10 o'clock the square was in-deed a camp ground. The most intense excitement still pre-vails over reports that impeachment pro-

ceedings would be instituted in the Senate this morning against the governor.

Kept Jack Chinn Ont. Just before 11 o'clock Sergeant-a Somers entered the lower door of the state house with the six assistants who had been sworn in on Saturday. They were Jack Chinn, Eph. Lillard, Jim Williams, John McElroy, John Sneed and Walter Tharp. When these men reached the foot of the stairway they were halted by Capt. Gaines. Somers said: "These men are my assist-

ants and I wish them to get in. "They cannot go up," replied Gaines.
"But they are my assistants and I have affidavits which show that they are entitled to entrance."

"Well, they cannot go up," said Capt, Gaines, and this settled the matter. The would-be assistants turned round nd walked out without attempting to force their way up the stairs. As they started out Jack Chinn said, with an cath: "Well, I reckon they will order

out the regulars next." An Indignation Meeting.

There was not standing room in the court house when the indignation meeting was called to order to protest against the action of Governor Bradley in calling out troops. Mayor Julian called the meeting told of his conference with Governor Bradley, in which he had assured the executive that he would give ample protection, and characterized his action in ordering out troops as highly partisan and unbecoming

governer. Ex-Attorney General Hendrick nominated Judge Lysander Hoard as chairman of the meeting, in which he used caustic words on the action of the governor. Judge Hoard took the chair and there was a wild burst of applause, mingled with intense excitement. Speeches were made by Col. E. H. Taylor, Ollie James and others, denouncing the action of Governor Brade. ley in severe terms. The crowd continued

to grow and the court house yard at 12 o'clock was filled. A Colloquy.

became known that the militia had been called out, left his room to have a talk with the governor. He proceeded to the front gate of the state house, and was about to go in, when the picket stopped him with the command "Halt." "By what authority do you stop me?" de-

Senator Bronston last night, as soon as it

manded Mr. Bronston. I am a state sena-tor, and am entitled to entry."
"I am instructed to let no one in," replied the picket.
"I demand to be admitted," said Mr. Bronston.

The picket called in a loud voice, "Oraderly sergeant, post No. 2."

When this officer had come the picket told him to call the captain. Mr. Bronston was then conducted to the office of the governor and a spicy interview followed. Adit. Gen. Collier ushered the senator into the governor's private office. He was engaged in preparing a statement for the press and was surrounded by sev-

eral republican leaders.

· The Governor Seen "Governor," said Mr. Bronston, "I have just been stopped at the state house gate. I desire to know by what authority these soldiers are in the state house." The governor dropped his pen. "By mine,

sir," he replied.

Both he and Mr. Bronston showed a very slight degree of nervousness. Continuing, slight degree of nervousiess.

the governor said: "Information has reached me that a mob composed of those reached me that a mob composed me that a m men who have been intimidating and me-nacing members of the legislature for the past few days would attempt to take charge of the house of representatives, in order to be ready to create a disturbance tomorrow, and the further information has reached me that it has been agreed upon to call out the militia, and for issuing the order to the sheriff. Also, that you, sir, had said that I ought to be arrested. I have therefore called out the militia, not for political purposes, but to preserve the peace and dignity of the commonwealth."

Mr. Bronston replied: "I denounce the statement that I made the remark attribthat any sgreement had been made to that end as faise and untrue. I will say, though, that a gentleman did say to me tonight that he had examined the statutes on the sub-

ernor, I urderstand you claim the right to order out these troops without any request from the civil authorities." Stands His Ground.

ject, and that in his opinion you should be tried for n enace to the senate. Now, gov

The governor replied: "I do. I am the